

Calgary C. C. F. Provincial Constituency Association convention will be held on Saturday, June 14, with Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan addressing a banquet meeting in the evening, time and place to be announced later.

C.C.F. Government Celebrates 3rd Anniversary



Work as hard as the . . . farmers in Saskatchewan . . . and you will have a . . . people's government in five years.

Saskatchewan Calls on Ottawa to Implement Social Security Promises

June 15, 1944, will stand as an historic milestone in the annals of Canada—the day upon which a huge wave of progressive public sentiment in Saskatchewan swept into power the first C.C.F. government. Of the 51 seats contested, the C.C.F. won 46—almost all with substantial majorities. The other five seats were won by Liberals by small margins. Saskatchewan has taken the first step toward health insurance by introducing a hospitalization program in the hope that the federal government would sooner or later be prepared to underwrite 60% of the cost and thus enable Saskatchewan to add medical, dental and other health services to the hospitalization now being provided. Premier Douglas declares the time has now arrived for the federal government to implement the social security measures which it promised a year and a half ago.

"OTTAWA cannot forever make Ontario and Quebec an excuse for their inertia and indecision," said Premier T. C. Douglas in a recent radio address, dealing with social security measures once outlined by the federal government but not provided for in the tax agreements with the various provinces. "Six provinces have indicated their willingness to proceed. It is possible that a seventh province is about to do the same. The time has come for the federal government to assume the initiative and to give some leadership to those who are willing to follow," continued the premier. "Other extracts from his address follow:

Last week I returned from Ottawa, where I spent several days in consultation with various members of the federal government in a vain endeavor to have them implement the social security measures which they proposed a year and a half ago. I am sorry that I cannot report to you anything very favorable. Indications are that until all of the provinces have signed a dominion-provincial tax agreement, the federal government is unwilling to take even the first step toward introducing some of the social security measures so greatly needed throughout Canada.

Require New Deal

Perhaps it would be just as well for me to review briefly why a dominion-provincial conference was necessary.

As everyone knows, the British North America Act makes the municipalities and the provinces responsible for looking after the sick, the aged, the needy and the unemployed. To the Fathers of Confederation, living as they did in a pioneer economy, they were not very pressing problems. Consequently, although they gave these responsibilities to the provincial and municipal governments, they overlooked the trifling matter of giving them any sources of revenue by which they might discharge these responsibilities.

For the last 30 years it has been increasingly apparent that

the municipal and provincial governments could not carry these duties much longer and the federal government has had to assist in one way or another. This was especially true during the depression.

The First Conference

In the late thirties, the Rowell-Sirois Commission investigated the whole question of dominion-provincial relations and presented to the people of Canada a series of very excellent recommendations. Unfortunately, the dominion-provincial conference called to consider these recommendations failed to comply when three of the provincial premiers walked out of the conference. During the war the whole matter was left in abeyance, then a dominion-provincial conference was called by Prime Minister Mackenzie King on August 5, 1945.

At this conference the federal government made certain definite proposals. The first was that the provinces should agree to relinquish their right to collect corporation, income and inheritance taxes in return for which the federal government would pay to each province an annual cash subsidy, which in Saskatchewan's case amounts to something over \$15,000,000 per year. This proposal was particularly acceptable to the "have-not" provinces like our own because for years we had seen large corporations such as banks, insurance companies, mortgage companies, oil companies and farm implement companies earning large amounts of money from doing business in our province; but because their head offices were located in Ontario or Quebec they paid their taxes, not in the province which they made their money, but in the province where their head office happened to be located.

Under the federal government's proposal, the taxes from these various corporations who do business all over Canada would be collected by the federal government into a central pool and part of this tax revenue would be reallocated to each province on a more or less equitable basis.

Unemployment Problem

However, the federal govern-

ment's proposals of August, 1945, went much further than a mere cash subsidy. They agreed that if the provinces would surrender the fields of taxation already mentioned, they in turn would assume certain responsibilities which have hitherto belonged to the provincial governments. They suggested, for instance, that they would be prepared to accept full responsibility for all able-bodied unemployed persons, leaving to the provinces the responsibility of looking after the unemployable and physically incapacitated.

They also suggested that they would assume the cost of old age pensions for all persons over 70 years of age without a means test and further, that they would pay half the cost of an old age pension with a means test to those between 65 and 70, provided the province would pay the other half of the cost of looking after this group. In addition, Ottawa agreed to pay 60 percent of the cost of a complete health insurance program provided that the provinces would collect the other 40 percent and would pay the administration costs of such a program.

Investment Program

Perhaps the most important and the least understood of the federal government's proposals was that they were prepared to embark upon a program of public investment. They recognized that following the period of artificial prosperity produced by the war, Canada would face the possibility of future economic depressions.

Their proposal was that the provinces and municipalities would be given planning grants enabling them to prepare blueprints and specifications for socially useful undertakings which could be held in abeyance until unemployment began to manifest itself.

Unemployment was to be taken as an indication that there was a lack of purchasing power and consequently public works of all sorts were to be immediately launched in order to put people to work and to give them the purchasing power necessary to prevent another depression with all the attendant means in terms of human suffering and frustration.

I think everyone knows the story from there on.

Still Unsolved

What is of concern to every citizen of this province and indeed of the entire dominion, is that the basic problems for which the conference was called are still lying unsolved. I need hardly remind you that the problem of who is responsible for the unemployed has not been solved and that if unemployment begins to haunt this country the responsibility under our constitution still lies with the municipalities and provincial government whose finan-

cial resources will not even begin to permit them to care for the unemployed.

Old Age Pensions

For 18 months the problem of the old age pensioners has been awaiting some decision and so far no decision has been forthcoming.

5 Minutes With the CCF

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A. Provincial Leader

FIGURES just released in Ottawa show that Canada has spent twenty billion dollars—twenty thousand million—on the war. Every Canadian should write those figures down now and keep them somewhere safe so they can be referred to later on.

Back in 1936 there was a resolution before the Canadian House of Commons. It made the simple proposal that Canada's unemployed should be put to work producing the things they and the rest of the people of Canada needed so badly at that time. The chief spokesman for the government was the then minister of labor, the late Hon. Norman Rogers. Now Mr. Rogers was a humane kind of man. Most people believed him when he said he was anxious to do something for the unemployed and for the million people who were living on the relief dole. But, he said, the proposal in the resolution was impossible. It couldn't be carried out, he said, without some form of socialism. It was financially impossible because it would cost the colossal sum of three hundred million dollars. Such an expenditure was, he said, far beyond the powers of the Canadian economy. Three hundred million dollars!

66 Times as Much

But three years later we started to spend for war, and in six years we spent twenty thousand million dollars—or sixty-six times as much as the figure which Mr. Rogers said was impossible. It reminds me of the slogan our American friends used during the war: "We do the possible right away—the impossible takes a little longer." Well, we didn't do the impossible. We just did the thing which unimaginative politicians and industrialists and financiers had said was impossible.

Full Production

How did we do it? Not by the chaotic, uncontrolled, unplanned, un-directed economic anarchy which some people call "free private enterprise." We did it by the nation assuming direction of the nation's economy to assure full, unrespected production. Then the nation distributed the product where in the interests of the nation

A large number of people between 65 and 70 are still unable to qualify for a pension until the federal and provincial governments come to some agreement. The same is true of a health insurance program.

In this province we took the first step toward health insurance by introducing our hospitalization program in the hope that the federal government sooner or later would be prepared to underwrite 60 percent of the cost and thus enable us to add medical, dental and other health services to the hospitalization now being provided.

No Public Investment

Perhaps the most serious aspect of this whole matter is that no steps are being taken to implement the policy of public investment.

At the present time unemployment is not a problem except in isolated areas in various parts of Canada. However, the art of government does not consist in merely tackling problems when they arise; it consists in foreseeing problems and if possible, preventing certain undesirable situations from materializing.

It is not my duty to place the blame upon any government or group of governments for the failure of the dominion-provincial conference, but it is my duty to point out that we are losing valuable time and that we are playing fast and loose with the happiness and welfare of millions of people. It is my duty to say publicly what I have already said to the members of the federal government, namely, that they have a responsibility to give leadership at this time rather than to sit idly by waiting, like Micawber, for something to turn up.

it was most needed. In short, the government of Canada, to meet the crisis of war, did what some of us had urged it to do to meet the crisis of unemployment and depression. It took sufficient control of the nation's economy to order full speed ahead in every branch of production.

And what was the result? The result was that we almost trebled our national production. And it didn't pile up in warehouses or on store shelves. It was used. About half of it we used for war. The other half we used in Canada, providing ourselves with the highest standard of living in our history, and building up increased capital assets for Canadian corporations. The period of World War II will be remembered in Canada as the period when we produced more for our own use than ever before, and in addition spent an average of nearly four billion dollars per year on war.

Twenty Billion Dollars

I said at the beginning that we should keep in the back of our minds, and never forget, that twenty thousand million dollars we spent for war. Because, unless you elect a government which believes in directing our national economy in peace as we were compelled to do in war, you'll have to reason to think that twenty billion dollars. You'll think of it when unemployment becomes a problem again. For it will become a problem. By its very nature, our economy, because it distributes to producers less than the value of what they produce, piles up waste and when surpluses pile up because the people have too small an income with which to buy them, factories close down, there is a slump in farm prices, and we go into the economic tailspin we call a depression. In times of peace, it is because the nation does it for war. And when depression comes again, as it surely will unless you elect a C.C.F. government, and you ask the government to put the unemployed to work producing useful things—they'll ask you "where's the money to come from?" And then you'll remember the twenty thousand million dollars spent on war.

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CAPITALISTS AND SPARROWS

A few days ago I had the privilege of hearing Wm. Irvine, M.P. for Cariboo, B.C., on the subject, "Foreign Policy". During the inevitable question period somebody asked Bill, "Can both socialism and capitalism survive in modern society?" It was too close to midnight for Bill to answer this question properly, and it was "tabled" for some other time. However, I think it is a suitable subject for this column, and, with apologies to Bill, I am making my answer now.

In giving my answer I should like to pose another question: Can both horse power and motor power survive in a modern industrial age? We are actually witnessing in our generation displacement of horse power by mechanical power. We observe both horses and motor vehicles on the highways and farms. We also notice that the horse is on the way out—to the packing plant. Eventually, I believe, for all practical purposes, horse power will be displaced by mechanical power. The same process is taking place with respect to capitalism and socialism and for the same good reason: Socialism is more acceptable to modern mass production. Its planned economy for use provides for mass consumption. Which is too bad for capitalists and sparrows, but such is the process of evolution in this ever-changing world.

Like the horse and the ox, capitalism has served its purpose. Accumulation was necessary to provide the capital equipment for mass production. Private profit was the incentive to accumulate reserves for expansion and perfection of the machines of production. It was a virtue to accumulate, not to consume. Of course, it was a painful and wasteful process at that. Planning could have made life much easier for generations of industrial slaves and saved millions of lives in useless conflicts and dissipation. But, humanity learns the hard way. The effect of this race for private gain was to create a powerful productive mechanism, which makes an abundance of consumable goods available to all members of the community.

Now, the problem is how to distribute this abundance for consumption. Accumulation now becomes a curse. It creates a bottleneck. The system breaks down for lack of consumers. Unemployment and depressions lead to international conflicts over markets and resources. That means war. But war has become not only unprofitable but disastrous to society as a whole. The means of destruction along with means of production have become too efficient.

The very survival of civilization and human progress calls now for social planning for consumption, which conflicts with private profit accumulation. That's why capitalism must go. And capitalists with it, even as the sparrows, Norway or Great Britain. On the other hand, there are a baker's dozen of former monarchs feeling sorry for themselves. How come? Why could not they survive the advent of democracy and retain the respect and loyalty of their subjects like the king of England or Sweden? Because they would not volunteer their autocratic power to the people. They had to be pushed off their thrones onto skids. The same goes for the economic royalists of capitalism. Where they

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

S.C. WON'T EXPLAIN

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The way things are happening with the moribund Social Credit Government, one has difficulty in keeping up with events. It now comes to light, that there is an "evil" keeping cabinet minister, who takes an unlicensed interest in licensed premises, without which it seems no hotel can function satisfactorily, although no one has ever explained why. Whether this cabinet minister believes in mixed drinking or not, one thing is certain he must have mixed his drinks, to pull off what he allegedly did in the legislature. However, from what one can gather from the whole, the cabinet ministers have now reached such a point in the confidence of the public, that no explanations are any longer necessary to His Majesty's loyal opposition, who, until the Social Crediters brought in a new type of government, were supposed to have some reason for their presence in the legislature. If the King government were to institute this new type of proceedings, and refuse to answer questions from the opposition, and especially the section who are supposed to be Social Crediters, they would be highly pleased, and immediately swing their support to the Liberals, instead of the Conservatives, as they are now doing, who are His Majesty's loyal opposition at Ottawa. It has now become evident, that the Social Credit functionaries, have accumulated so much that needs explaining, that they have to refuse to answer any questions, on the principle of safety first.

Within the government, this method of not answering embarrassing questions was very prevalent, and as a civil servant, I had the opportunity of observing how the cult of avoidance developed into a fine art during the Social Credit regime. The idea seemed to be, that if you never did anything, you never made a mistake. If you were foolish enough to do anything, it was invariably wrong, although nobody ever seemed able to give you specific instructions as to what you should do; they were always able to find fault, by showing you a disfigurement, and throwing out mysterious hints, but strictly avoiding coming to the point, and being specific. Some officials earned my everlasting admiration, if such a thing was to be possible, for their ability in avoidance. No doubt they were chosen as being most suitable to function in a void.

That matters have come to a pretty pass, is readily seen, by the government discovering it needs a Civil Service Commission at this late date, although actually, that is what any professing Social Credit government should have instituted immediately on assuming power, if they believed in what they preached. But they did the opposite of that, and have the opposite of that, and have not forgotten. One will be justified in being very suspicious of this death-bed repentance, as undoubtedly every vote will be needed in the next election, and the thousand or so of extra civil servants, which this government consent to reduce their greed and plow back their incomes and fortunes into purchasing power for the masses of potential consumers, thus preventing depressions and wars, they can remain on the throne. Will they save themselves? I don't know. Judging by their antics, it looks as if they mean to stay put until social forces dislodge them.

I am not suggesting that our present-day economic royalists will lose their heads, if they fail to sign the economic Magna Charta. It is significant that today 24 German industrial magnates are on trial for their lives because they conspired against humanity for private profit.

ment has over the previous government, make a group of votes not to succeed at—Yours
WM. S. WHITE.
Hammond, B.C.

URGES C.C.F.ers TO GET BUSY

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I note by the last People's Weekly that you got back to Alberta. I hope you are much improved in health. Now I hate like the dickens for anyone to think I am handing them advice! Don't overwork, go to bed at night to sleep. Forget the C.C.F. until the next morning. The late Robert Gardner, the leader of our old ginger group, wore himself out working for farmers and working men. Great numbers of them appreciated his efforts but there were a lot of them who stood by the river watching him build the boat, never lending a hand in the work nor contributing one dollar. When the boat was built they stepped in and rode gently across the river. They are just a bunch of cheap scabs.

I hope the C.C.F. gets in at the next election at least in the four western provinces. As I see it the next contest will be the C.C.F. vs the Secreds. There will be no Liberals or Conservatives. The Big Shots are all tickled with the Secreds.

A taunt which has been thrown at me many times, if you mention the least disparaging word about the Secreds, is this. They say, "Well, if they are no good how come they are elected again and again generally with bigger majorities." I explain that by pointing out that they were elected in 1935 just when the world was preparing for another war; more people were employed so wages started to rise, prices for farm produce started to rise, and stupid people give the Secred government full credit for the improvement.

We can sit around and talk all we like about the C.C.F. but it is up to everyone who believes in the C.C.F. to get out and do his or her part and especially on election to go to the polling booth and register their vote and long before election day see that their names are on the voters' list.

JOHN KEENAN.

Sullivan Station, B.C.

LIKES SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: The people of the Medicine Hat district are coming to understand the value of the Hospitalization benefits given by the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Government.

Because the Maple Creek hospital was destroyed by fire many Saskatchewan citizens are now coming for treatment to Medicine Hat.

An Alberta woman recently got a "check over" that cost her \$50.00. In the hospital she met a Saskatchewan woman who was getting hers for \$5.00, and who believed that she was getting better attention to, because her Government was behind her and could be relied on to see to it that she received full value for the fees that it would have to pay.

Now the Alberta patients believe that they are being hurried out of the hospital to make room for Saskatchewan patients, for whom the hospital authorities are sure they can collect their fees without delay, and in full.

Thus this Alberta hospital benefits the Saskatchewan C.C.F. legislation. Why not have a C.C.F. in Alberta too.

Yours,

J. P. GRIFFIN.

Macleod, Alberta.

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By H. ZELLA SPENCER

THE weather has been such this past week that I think I should be forgiven if I refer to the subject which seems to be my old favorite.

The morning after the second freeze—not frost—a neighbor who has a husband with a diary-like memory commented, "Yes, everything was frozen down on June 1st, 1917." When I was thinking of that later, it was not so much the date that struck me as the word "Everything". I began to think how the "Everything" for farming of that day's time on the prairie had changed; in a sense farming is almost another story.

For instance the radio referred to the loss of the sugar-beet industry. What about that today compared with thirty years ago? Then the radio speaker went on to comment on the loss to market gardeners, and how that industry has grown through the years. Reference was made to the general awareness of the need for more "green stuff" ensure a healthy diet. In the horticultural division our wealth of variety in flowers and shrubs has increased manifold. In grain farming hardy varieties have been introduced which are an asset. Also there has been the almost complete change from the horse-drawn implements to the power driven with all that means to the farmer and his wife.

When it comes to the marketing of the grain there have been changes as well. The Pool has been built up since that time. The Grain Exchange which was all powerful and where fortunes were made more easily than on the farm itself, is out of commission for the time at least. And farmers have changed their ideas about farming still further. Tonight I picked up "The Western Producer" and I shall copy but one paragraph which it was stressing:

"The world's organized farmers meeting in Holland have made it unmistakably clear that they want and will press for action at the international level to implement a long-range international food pro-

gram designed to provide adequate distribution of world food-supplies in such manner as to avoid surpluses in some countries and hunger in others and which will at the same time give the primary producers fair returns and security."

It would seem as though there were many changes in farming in the thirty years, in possibilities of what can be grown, in the manner of marketing and of the relation between producer and consumer. We probably shall not achieve at once all that is planned. No doubt that will take building up as have all other changes. To be sure it will mean planning. And we know there are those who try to make a bogey-man out of that as something making for insecurity rather than security. But is it not going to be inevitable with farming as well as with other forms of production?

Youthful Father: "Our baby is beginning to recite 'Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool?'"

Neighbor: "And he's only eight months old?"

Father: "Well, he doesn't say all of it yet but he's got as far as the 'Baa, baa'."

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Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of Meats 1st and 2nd Fridays the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Stanton, 12405 94th St., Fin. Sec'y., D. Pollock, 10150 10th Avenue, Sec'y., A. Norridge, Labor Temple; Treasurer, A. D. Smith, 11582 95A Street, Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in 2nd Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 1614 105th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

Raylaw Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of Meats second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, Perry Williamson, 2548 105A Ave., Recording Secretary, Alberta Wheat, 11147 72nd St., Fin. Sec'y, Hamilton, 10930 30th Ave.

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A GREAT THREE YEARS

AS THEY come to the end of three years of service, the members of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. government have earned from the people of that province the "well done" that should be the reward of good and faithful servants.

Without any question, it can be said that no other provincial government in Canada in three years, or in four times that long, has ever done so much to improve the lot of the people who elected them.

"The province will be ruined," said the spokesmen for Finance when the news of the C.C.F. victory went over the wires in 1944. But today Saskatchewan bonds are selling at a higher price than ever before in the history of the province. And why not? The credit of the province has been restored. Seventy million dollars have been knocked off the provincial debt (\$37 million in Alberta after twelve years!).

But it is not alone, or chiefly, in finance that Canada's first C.C.F. government has scored a great success. In vastly improved social services, particularly in health and education, the progress made has been remarkable.

In industrial progress, too, there has been a marked advance. By taking over the scattered power systems of the province and molding them into one efficient provincial system the C.C.F. government has doubled the number of consumers of electric energy and has built a thousand miles of new transmission lines. While doing this, it has reduced rates substantially three times and has shown a substantial profit for the people into the bargain.

Saskatchewan has proved that a C.C.F. government can govern better than an old party government and through health plans and public ownership of public utilities can enable the people of a province to get more for the taxes they pay.

TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE

BRITISH Tories claim that the record of progressive legislation in Britain shows them to have passed most of the sort of measures the Liberals have talked about on the hustings. And now they have carried their boast a step further by adopting a new program that must have made the "free enterprisers" in Canada turn green.

"Industrial Report and Workers' Charter" is the name given by the British Conservatives to their new platform. And in spite of the fight the Tory members put up in parliament over the nationalization of the mines, the railways and the Bank of England, they now assure the British people that these would not be de-nationalized.

It is probably true that British Toryism's somewhat remarkable survival has resulted from knowing when to give ground. But it looks as if they have given too little and too late. Obviously, the measures adopted by the Labor government are giving results which satisfy the British people that they are on the right road. They are not likely to jump off the vehicle which took them on to that road to ride on the old Tory machine now coming along behind.

CO-OPERATIVE DEMOCRACY

THE Great Tennessee Valley project which transformed the face of the landscape in that area of the United States and harnessed a river to work for the people instead of against them, was and is one of the finest examples of co-operation for a social and economic purpose in the history of mankind.

It was co-operation by the people of the Tennessee Valley, and the people of the whole United States, through their government. And that is co-operation as real as co-operation brought about through direct action by a group of interested persons.

In Saskatchewan the people who own motor vehicles are co-operating through their government to buy public liability and collision insurance protection at about one-fifth of the cost of such protection if bought from private insurance corporations. The people of Saskatchewan are also co-operating, through their own government, to buy hospitalization for themselves at a cost which is a mere fraction of what most families have to pay in the course of a year.

The politicians who are the apologists for something they call "free enterprise" are enemies of the very purpose of democracy when they attempt to establish in the public mind the idea that the government of a province in Canada, or of the dominion itself, is something apart from the people. If we exercise democracy as we should, the government of a province or the nation is composed of delegates from the people to carry out the people's wishes. That is the conception which the C.C.F. has of democracy.

Says the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in its attack on the Canadian Wheat Board: "Farmers should be on guard against invasion of their civil rights. . . . They are, brother, they are!"

THE THIRD COLUMN

NEWSPAPER "PROPHETS"

The Nation, May 24:

"It gives this column the utmost pleasure to reproduce herewith extracts from a long editorial which appeared in the 'Boston Herald' just 15 years ago next week:

"The Democrats probably re-elected President Hoover last night when they nominated Governor Roosevelt. . . . They have chosen a man who . . . is deficient in the qualities of leadership and statesmanship, and in character, ability, and intellectual impact, to . . . a score of other possible candidates, including Senator Walsh.

"Not since 1896 . . . has the party picked a candidate in whom the country has so little confidence. There is nothing in his career to justify a classification with his predecessors—Judge Alton B. Parker, Woodrow Wilson, James M. Cox and John W. Davis. One of his most ardent supporters has said that he has never been associated with a man whose public career gave so little foundation for a speech of praise. . . .

"Republicans . . . think frankly that he is the weakest candidate in the Democratic party. . . .

"What sort of campaign will Governor Roosevelt make? It is to be expected that he will have more to say about 'the forgotten man' . . . The chances are that the governor will dispense doctrines which are dear to the ('so-called progressives') and will also woo the conservatives.

"We doubt that he will have the courage . . . to make an uncompromising fight for his political principles, if he has any."



NOT GUILTY

Hansard, May 22:

"MR. KNOWLES:

"1. Were any Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin who were resident in Canada during the period of the war with Japan (a) charged with, or (b) found guilty of acts of sabotage? If so, how many were charged and how many were found guilty?

"2. Were any persons of Japanese racial origin who were not Canadian citizens but who were resident in Canada during the period of the war with Japan (a) charged with or (b) found guilty of acts of sabotage? If so, how many were charged and how many were found guilty?

"MR. ILSLEY:

"1. (a) Not so far as the government is aware. (b) Not so far as the government is aware.

"2. (a) Not so far as the government is aware. (b) Not so far as the government is aware."



BEYOND S.C. PALE

The Social Creditor (England),

May 17:

"Mr. Harper Prowse, M.L.A. (Alberta), is one of the members of the Alberta Provincial Legislature elected by Albertans serving in the army and not, as such, committed to any political party, but he writes a daily column in the 'Edmonton Bulletin,' which, while describing itself as independent, has generally displayed a 'Liberal' bias.

"Mr. Prowse was gently heckled in the legislature towards the close of the recent session on preparing himself to assume the leadership of the Liberal party in Alberta—at present more or less defunct.

"This background to Mr. Prowse makes his defence of the secret ballot and his obvious annoyance that its virtues should be questioned, all the more interesting, because in Canada, as elsewhere, an anonymous electorate has been manipulated by High Finance perhaps more effectively under the Liberals than under any other party."

- FOOTPRINTS -

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"If you lend money to any poor man of my people, you must not treat him as your creditor, nor must you exact interest from him."

THE more observations on the subject of money may not be inappropriate here, for of all the sources of wealth which we have at our disposal—men, markets, materials, machines, minds and money—money is the only one that is not essential. It is only an expediting device by which we accelerate the distribution of real wealth. As such it plays a useful part in the process of production, distribution and consumption.

Finance Capital first appeared in modern economics as an advance of money made by the silversmiths to merchants whose personal savings were too small to meet their needs. In time, so great was the flood of industrial goods placed upon the markets, even these advances were insufficient, too. Industry then turned to Bank Loans, Capital, created out of nothing, but based upon the capacity of the community to provide goods of equal value. The currency thus issued has increased in volume until nine-tenths of the money in circulation, which is functionally real, is created by monopolies solely for profit. This means that nine-tenths of the power to create the life-blood of industry lies in the hands of monopoly financiers.

The C.C.F. has consistently maintained that the issuance of currency should be under public control. In a planned economy there would be neither inflation nor deflation. The true function of money is to move goods through

production into distribution and consumption, and it should never be used as an obstruction to interfere with that satisfactory cycle of events. Postage stamps carefully illustrate this ideal. When the stamp has moved the letter from the producer to the consumer it has done its work and is then cancelled. So money in the U.S.R.R. having performed its task returns to the public authority which issued it, the debt is cancelled and the bookkeeping costs are borne by the government.

The basis of the illusion cherished by the "funny money" theorists seems to be that potential wealth can be turned into cash before it becomes actual, and then distributed to the people. Upon this conception turns the whole illusion of the need for "credit," for in reality credit can do nothing more than give us permission to use that which has already been produced. Under public ownership and control, production and the right of use are one. No nation needs a banker's permit to use its own property.

Monopoly enterprise gives the financier dictatorial control over people who want a desirable end—without the means. The withholding of the means of its accomplishment—the circulation of money. This again is economic sin—"missing the mark". William Temple offered the following suggestion as a Christian solution for our financial problems, namely, that the banks be limited to loaning what they have on deposit and that the issuance of credit be placed in the hands of public authority.

The Right to Work

By J. E. Cook,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

IF YOU happen to be a farmer at this time of year and are working at it you are likely to rather envy the city dweller about sunrise on some of these beautiful mornings of this late spring. If you are an office worker, you will doubtless look longingly out the window or door across a weary hand across a weary brow and wish you could just be out in that lovely Alberta day. If you are getting past the work time you may wish for both or either of these jobs. In any event it is much more than likely that whatever your station the other fellow will have the appearance of advantage.

But the fact will be that each is a very important unit in economic and social affairs. Work, leading to production of goods and services, is the basic requirement of a world at peace. It is the basic requirement to provide a world with time and opportunity to play. It is the means to adequacy in living standards, without which there can be little of pleasure or enjoyment, morality or spiritual exaltation.

Foundation for Leisure Work is the foundation for leisure. And leisure is the realm of content. And content is a proper aim of living.

Capitalism, none of my friends contend, did remarkable things for people of the world. But, nonetheless it seems, when results are considered, more probable that people did remarkable things in spite of Capitalism. If you have lived a half century in Canada you will know of the legend of Paul Bunyan and his blue ox. You may have actually had part in herculean jobs of production. You may have seen men "raising" a barn of square timbers in Eastern Canada. You may have seen building of railway grades and steel-laying activities. You may have helped

to clear brush and break land. And you may be able in retrospect to recall the strip of forest or bald prairie that now is a teeming city.

You may remember the days when energy and average intelligence offered to each of us hope of great reward if used. And most of us will remember that it was used with abandon but trace step by step the economic frustrations; we may have cause to rue the lack of care of physical strength and health.

War and Poverty We may remember war, poverty, helplessness and dependency on the charity of state or organized group where collections from the poor made possible the more equitable distribution of poverty.

We may remember the cleavage growing ever more distinct, between those who own, and those who must sell everything they possess, to live, in many cases nothing more than the labor of their hands. We may remember the banding together of the owners that there might be more "efficiency" for greater profit.

Battleground We may remember the consequent banding together of the many who were provided the labor on which such profit was built, until industry failed to function with definite purpose to feed, clothe, shelter and provide for all, but rather became a battleground for warring classes.

We may remember that work came to be performed for the cash received rather than to produce goods and services, and that amount came rapidly to be determined by the varying strength of such warring classes.

We may remember that actual share to your on a far away continent brought to us comparative calm and peace from violence of strikes and industrial struggle at home, because of the basic common need of industrial owner and non-owner alike to protect his right to the natural resources of (Continued on page 7)

MAKE JUNE THE C.C.F. MONTH

OUR PROVINCE-WIDE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IS WELL UNDER WAY, BUT WE CAN'T HAVE TOO MANY HELPERS, SO NOW IS THE TIME TO ENLIST — SEE YOUR CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZER OR CONTACT THE PROVINCIAL OFFICE.

The C.C.F. Must Go To Work This Summer - *Because*

1. A Provincial Election Is Certain Within Twelve Months.
2. Provincial Candidates Should Be Chosen This Fall or Winter.
3. Successful Nominating Conventions Depend Upon Strong Constituency Memberships.
4. Funds Are Urgently Needed to Carry On Vital Organization Work.

Be FASHIONABLE -- Be A C.C.F. Worker

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS
HAVE BEEN ARRANGED, WHICH WILL BE ATTENDED BY

J. E. COOK, PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT:

SEDGEWICK—Monday, June 9th, at Sedgewick Hall; 3:00 p.m. (Daylight Time).

BRUCE—Tuesday, June 10th, at Holden Masonic Temple; 8:00 p.m.

STETTLE—Thursday, June 12th, at Stettler Town Hall; 2:00 p.m.

JACK GRIFFIN, PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER

DRUMHELLER—Monday, June 9th, at Waldorf Hotel, Drumheller; 8:00 p.m. (Standard Time).

DIDSBURY—Tuesday, June 10th, at Kay Bell residence, Carstairs; 2:00 p.m.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Thursday, June 12th, U.I. Hall, Sylvan Lake; 2:30 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time).

LACOMBE—Friday, June 13th, at Lacombe Fire Hall; 9:00 p.m. (Daylight Time).

WETASKIWIN—Monday, June 9th, I.O.O.F. Hall; 2:00 p.m.

JACK KING, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

CLOVER BAR—Wednesday, June 11th, at Edmonton Labor Temple; 2:00 p.m.

PONOKA—Thursday, June 12th, at Ponoka Elks Hall; 2:00 p.m.

BE SURE TO ATTEND YOUR CONSTITUENCY MEETING!

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Britain Plans Against Unemployment

By GORDON CUMMINGS

QUIETLY, without any outward fuss, Britain is today making changes which aim to rid her people of one of the greatest of world economic evils—mass unemployment.

Between the world wars there was rarely a time when less than one million British men and women were out of work through no fault of their own.

Though the present generation of British workers will never entirely forget the harshness of those twenty uncertain years, with their alternating bouts of bad and good times, they now look forward to the future with a confidence never before seen in industrial history.

For in almost every step it takes Britain's Government is building up its major plan—full employment in our time. Concurrently, it is expanding its social services to such an extent as will kill the old terrors of unemployment and sickness, if they do occur.

It has no vain hopes of ensuring work for all, all the time. But, already it is confident it has found the way to keep unemployment very much in hand and to minimize its effects.

Planning and Hard Work
Planning coupled with hard work. That is the cure. Not a hand to mouth affair to cover the immediate needs, but long-term planning looking far ahead to future demands.

It is democratic planning, with the State in partnership with employers and workers. One of its most important first steps in 1947 is the preparation of manpower and economic budgets, worked out with the help of the trade unions and employers' organizations.

Between 1919 and 1939 work was largely a matter of chance, left mostly to individual industries and employers to sort out. There was little or no cohesion or central guidance and so, to a great extent, accident largely determined whether a man worked and if he did, for a subsistence wage or less.

Naturally, manufacturers concentrated on the most profitable products and curtailed their output or shut down when losses appeared; workers, so far as they could, moved to the highest wage-paying industries; slumps tore through the country with little to stop them; and the old laws of supply and demand—and profits—operated inevitably in the direction of lower and still lower wages and mass unemployment.

Britain's Government is determined to be a live and benevolent partner in all industrial development.

The country's needs—home con-

sumption and exports, supplies of labour, supply and allocation of raw materials, building of new or extension of old factories and plants, finance—are being fitted into one gigantic plan, which will unroll in its orderly sequences.

Like every other country, Britain is starved of a multitude of necessities. Meeting the vast home demand for goods alone will provide work for many years, but in very much varying degrees in different industries.

Soars Into Incalculable

Four million new homes . . . clothes still firmly rationed . . . many million articles of furniture . . . hundreds of thousands of motor cars on order . . . roads, schools, new factories, bridges . . . the tally of things wanted soars into the incalculable. And on top of that Britain needs to sell £100,000,000 worth of goods abroad every month, just to live.

Without the planning brake on, some of these needs could be met in the matter of a few months—at a price and by concentrating more than fair shares of labor and material on them. The immediate needs, once met, however, the trades concerned would slump, unemployment and chaos would follow.

Britain is going one very much better than that. Needs are being balanced by central guidance and the fixing of priorities. While every industry is up to its needful capacity, none is thus drawing more than its fair share of supplies.

Even more prudent, a large volume of work, which, while wanted to not urgent, is being kept in hand to form a reserve to fill up the gaps as demand for other things falls off.

In everything which is being kept on the old depressed areas, now called by the more hopeful name, "Development Areas", and other places which may become potential pockets of depression.

Two Major Steps

Two major steps have just been taken in this gigantic plan. Economic and manpower budgets, the first of their kind, have been drawn up. The facts which they provide form a sure basis on which to use the country's vast resources with the utmost benefit to workers, employers and consumers alike.

Realizing the vital need of co-operation, Britain's Government is now busy encouraging the formation or re-formation of joint industrial councils, the partnerships of workers and employers which did so much to increase munitions output during World War II. It wants to see "J.I.C.s" in every in-

dustrial and business of any size.

At the top there is the National Joint Advisory Council, with its equality membership supplied by the Trades Union Congress and industry and its direct link with the Cabinet through the attendance at all meetings of the Ministers responsible for labour and production.

In certain trades, the Government has set up "Working Parties" to advise on post-war reorganization, increase of production and improvement of working conditions.

Switching New Industries

The old dangers of the one-or-two industry depressed areas are being nullified by the switching of new and multifarious industries to these spots. Factories which need not be sited in special areas are getting hearty encouragement, financial and otherwise, to move or start up in the Development Areas. Work is thus taken to the workers, who are given every help to re-train.

Research is also being undertaken into the possibilities of converting purely war plants to other uses. Where necessary the Government will provide the land and build the factories for new industries.

If temporary unemployment cannot be absorbed locally, workers are helped to transfer to other districts where labour is wanted.

Industries are being brought up to date with Government help. At the same time these and other industries where working conditions have been backward for many years are getting assistance in making them attractive to workers.

The supply and allocation of raw materials in great need is being looked after by systems of licensing and the nationalization of the basic industries.

Most of these present steps will be modified to suit changing conditions. But whether applied to-day or tomorrow, the policy is to persuade and induce, not force, industries, manufacturers and workers to see the benefits of planning and, where needed, of change.

Almost Completed

The old terrors of unemployment and sickness are being put from workers' minds by the additional security of Britain's great new social insurance schemes, which are now almost completed. Pay for unemployment, if it should come, will be enough to live decently; free training will be available for other employment. Sickness and accident pay will be adequate. So will old age pensions. And children participate through the new family allowances.

In these far-seeing ways Britain is striving successfully to insulate herself from more than minor unemployment trouble.

There is, however, no smug satisfaction about the plan. In fact, there is a weakness which those responsible want to overcome. No amount of home planning can take the place of slumps or lack of planning in other countries. Some of the repercussions would inevitably hit Britain, even though only slightly. And that is why the British Government wants to co-operate and share her plan with other countries. Britain wants nothing more than permanent world-wide prosperity and freedom from mass unemployment.

A colored woman went to her husband's physician and said: "Doctor, Ah's come to see if you an gwine to warsh Ikatus, one of dem mustard plasters again to-day?"

"I think, Ma'my, perhaps he'd better have one more."
"Well, he says to ax yo' kin he have a slice of ham wif it 'cause it's mighty powerful to take alone."

CCF Personalities

JAMES GARFIELD BAKER

President, Wetaskiwin C.C.F. Provincial Constituency Association

A Christian gentleman who finds in the C.C.F. the political expression of his religious convictions, James Garfield Baker restores one's faith in the belief that politics could fulfil its historic mission if there were more men like this Bittern Lake farmer prepared to sacrifice some of their own personal comfort in the interests of good government for, by and of the people.



Mr. Baker was born in Cork, Ireland, received his formal education at Devon, England, and came to Canada in 1903, settling in Manitoba. He moved to Alberta in 1904 and has been farming at Bittern Lake since 1920. He served in the First Great War with the 49th Battalion.

His good wife excels both as a home-maker and community worker and is a worthy partner of her public-spirited husband. The Bakers have two sons at home and one attending university.

Mr. Baker joined the C.C.F. at its inception because he believed its philosophy to be in accord with the Christian concept of life. He heartily endorses the statement made by another deeply religious man, Sir Stafford Cripps, who claims "you cannot Christianize capitalism". The logical outcome of that is, if you cannot Christianize the present system you must work for a system which will not conflict with your Christian beliefs.

And so we find Mr. Baker working unceasingly for the C.C.F. in his community. In supporting the C.C.F., there is never any conflict between his religious and political views. To him they are one and the same thing.

Wide Range of Activities

There was no more enthusiastic "pupil" at the C.C.F. school in Edmonton this spring than the president of the Wetaskiwin C.C.F. Provincial Constituency Association. Mr. Baker is also vice-president of the Wetaskiwin Federal Constituency Association and has served for more than 20 years on the Board of the U.F.A. He was a C.C.F. candidate in the provincial election in 1945. He gives his active support to all of the co-operatives in his area and is a member of the Canadian Legion as well.

Anglican Lay Reader

He has been a lay reader in the parishes of Bittern Lake and Cam-

rose in the diocese of Edmonton for 23 years and has acted as teacher and organizer for Bible classes both at Bittern Lake and Camrose.

All this activity doesn't leave him as much time as he would like for his own recreation—reading.

But, then, Mr. Baker's religion is a living vital gospel, not something to be enjoyed in the cloistered quiet of his study. The application of his Christian principles doesn't end when he walks out of the church door on Sunday morning; he carries them into every phase of his daily life.

Like so many C.C.F. officers and members, his political activities are carried on at a considerable personal sacrifice. But, possessed of the zeal of a Woodsworth, the work goes on regardless of personal inconvenience. He heartily subscribes to the doctrine, "It is not what you get out of life but what you put into it that counts."

His greatest desire is "to help to build up in this great land of ours a just and practical Christian social order." And, he adds, "I feel that it is only within the philosophy of our organization that this can be done. Our task is to bring others to realize this." In all of Alberta there is no one more devoted to this task than Mr. Baker.—I. M.

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Grande Prairie, C.F.P., 7:15 p.m. Wednesday.
Edmonton, C.J.C.A., 10:15 p.m. Saturday.
Calgary, C.F.A.C., 6:15 p.m. Saturday.
Lethbridge, C.J.O.C., 6:00 p.m. Saturday.

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A BIT OF Nonsense

A jury was being empanelled.
"You are a property holder?"
the clerk asked a meek little man.
"Yes, your honor," the man replied.

"Married or single?"
"I have been married six years,
your honor."
"Have you formed or expressed
an opinion?"
"Not in six years, your honor."

Sales Manager: "What's this big
item on your expense account?"
Travelling Salesman: "Oh, that's
my hotel bill."

Sales Manager: "Well, don't buy
any more hotels."

"Dear Mary:
"Words cannot paint how much
I regret having broken off our
engagement. I realize now that I
need you—more than ever!"

"Will you please come back to
me? Life without you is hopeless.
It is barren and has no meaning.
Wherever I go I want you by my
side. Your absence leaves a space
which nobody else can ever fill.

"So please forgive me, darling,
and come back! I need you so
much."

"Your remorseful lover, Ted.
"P.S.—By the way, congratulations
on winning the football pool."

Life must be worth living. The
cost has doubled and we still hang
on.

The Right to Work

(Continued from page 4)

this great land. In fifty years we
have seen not the beginning but
the rapid development of these
conditions and tendencies.

Perhaps, if we have lived a half
century of more in Canada, we
may have come to see that work
is just as important in a machine
age as in an age when "elbow
grease" rather than cylinder oil,
was the important lubricant.

Perhaps, we may have come to
see that work cannot be compensated
by dollars received at the end
of the day, but only by provision
and distribution of abundant goods
and services.

Fundamental Liberty

Perhaps, we may have come to
see that the right to work is the
real fundamental liberty of human
organization and the very foundation
of decent human association.

Perhaps, we have come to know
that work is a great social privilege
and not an onerous social duty and
that it is vitally necessary that our
young men and women, who have
not lived fifty years, should come
to see and know that opportunity
to produce plenty is the only gate-
way to abundant life.

Must Be Free To All

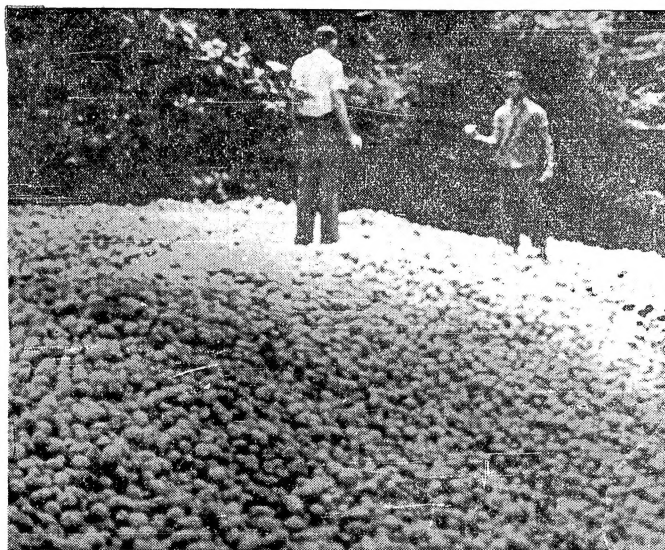
Capitalism, and the evidence
piles high, has limited the efforts
of five generations in their at-
tempt to change from scarcity to
plenty and if allowed to prevail
will nullify the efforts of genera-
tions ahead. In spite of Capitalism
the will to work has made progress
possible. The new social order
must be one to make free to all
the right to work, assuring peace,
plenty, leisure and content.

Canada and in most of the world
there is a wonderful machine
of production. It could be
made to produce plenty. It is not
now so doing.

Into that machine must be fed
an endless, ever-increasing stream
of raw materials and labor. It re-
quires only the establishment of
the right of people at all times to
supply such essentials and power
in the hands of people who need,
to order that the machine func-
tions in answer to that need. So
will peace be assured a world.
But by the same token, the lack of
such fundamental right will assure
the continued and final destruc-
tion of the world.

The road to peace is down peace-
ful channels, negotiation, under-
standing, goodwill, co-operation.
The ballot is the effective bullet.
We must organize, but for peace,
not for war, if we hope to achieve
peace.

But Why?



As potato prices continued high throughout the United States and millions of Europeans faced starvation, thousands of tons of spuds, such as these, were dumped by the department of agriculture's production and marketing section "because of the glutted market". And, just to make sure nobody would eat them, while they rotted, kerosene was poured over the lot.

SOCIAL DENMARK

Reviewed by Lorne Ingle

This volume contains a very
comprehensive and detailed survey
of social legislation in Denmark.
The book is divided into eight
chapters, each of which deals
with a separate feature of Danish
social legislation, under the follow-
ing headings:

Social Insurance
Public Assistance
Prevention of Disease and the
Hospitals
Organization of the Labor Market
(including the employ-
ment policy)
Education and Popular Enlighten-
ment

Holidays and Spare Time

Housing

Co-operative Movement

In each section there is a presen-
tation of the history of Danish
legislation in that field, together
with an up-to-date picture of the
present legislation and its ad-
ministration.

The book is brightened considerably
by the use of numerous illus-
trations, including such things as
maps, graphs, plans of units in
the housing projects, etc. It con-
tains a very comprehensive bibliog-
raphy and is quite thoroughly
documented.

Antarctic Chantey

(An American expedition has
hoisted the Stars and Stripes on
Storrington Island, a British pos-
session in Antarctica. According to
"The Times" the state department
says that "No question of terri-
torial claims is involved in the
arrival of this party" but Chile,
which also sent an expedition,
claims the island as her territory.)

Where the big seas roll around
the Southern Pole

In the lash, lash, lashing of the
gales,

Two thousand yards of dry land
make a British base and island

With a mandate over penguins,
seals and whales.

Now the Yank, Yank, Yankees
crash the gate,

And they hoist the Stars and
Stripes on British ground,

While Britain's standing sentry
against illegal entry

By the chilly, chilly Chileans
cruising round.

For we were the first that ever,<
ever first

On the Weddell and the Bel-
lingshausen Seas—

Britannia rules the bizzard and it
sticks in Britain's gizzard
When foreign ensigns violate
the breeze.

There's a dip, dip, diplomatic
squall

While the pickets at the flag-
staffs do their drill.

We signal "Don't be silly" to
America and Chile,
And the chilly, chilly Chileans
feel the chill.

They are hope, hope, hoping in
the States

That Antarctic seals and pen-
guins will keep cool
Till Britain shares her bases, as
she has in other places,

And gives the icebergs Anglo-
U.S. rule.

In the Bell, Bell, Bellingshausen
Sea

The Anglo-U.S. whales in peace
will spout

When we end this brief estrange-
ment by a mutual
arrangement

To freeze the chilly, chilly
Chileans out.

—Sagittarius, in New
Statesman-Nation.

BOARD CONFIRMS C.C.F. EXECUTIVE IN ITS DECISION

ON CALGARY C.C.F.

Meeting in Edmonton on Satur-
day the Provincial Board of the
Alberta C.C.F. confirmed a pre-
viously issued statement of the pro-
vincial executive to the effect that
P. N. R. Morrison, Don McIntosh
and others who participated in the
formation of an unauthorized con-
stituency organization in Calgary,
are no longer members of the
C.C.F.

The Board confirmed its execu-
tive in regarding the action of Mr.
Morrison and his associates in
forming the unauthorized group as
a withdrawal from membership in
the C.C.F.

Twenty-two members of the pro-
vincial board attended the meeting.
(Continued on page 8)

Whist Drive To Follow Meeting At Cherhill Tues.

Cherhill C.C.F. Club will hold
its annual meeting at Cherhill
Hall on Tuesday, June 10th, start-
ing at 8:30 p.m. A whist drive will
follow to start off the summer
campaign for funds.

C.C.F. Women Will Meet At Home Of Mrs. Gow, Monday

The regular meeting of the Ed-
monton C.C.F. Women's Club will
be held at the home of Mrs. J.
Gow, 10624 108 Street, on Mon-
day, June 9, at 8:00 p.m.

Arrangements for the booth at
the exhibition will be discussed.

Social Credit Follows de Gaulle Pattern

By DONALD C. MacDONALD

OTTAWA, (CPA)—General de
Gaulle's recently-launched "Rally
of the French People" is simply
a duplicate of the Social Credit's
Union des Electeurs in Quebec—
"practically complete and with-
out modification".
So states the Canadian Social
Crediter.

The western world has gener-
ally expressed apprehension at the
latest move of de Gaulle. Some-
how or other it sounds too much
like a call to "Fall in line, boys!
Just follow the leader."

But Social Credit views the de-
velopment differently. The May 8
issue of the Social Crediter carries
a front-page comment under the
caption, "De Gaulle Forming
Strong Union of Electors' Move-
ment." The story is brief:

"The English Social Crediter of
May 3 reports in its column 'From
Week to Week' that so far as it
has been reported in detail in the
press of this country, General de
Gaulle's Unity Policy is simply the
electoral campaign, the policy of
the Union des Electeurs of Quebec,
practically complete and without
modification. We wish it every
success as a starting point to the
cleansing of the Augean Stables
of French politics. The Com-
munist (i.e. the Sanhedrin) are
clearly alarmed by it."

More sugar is absorbed from the
blood stream by the brain than by
an arm or leg.

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Gross exploitation of dis-
placed European girls made
news this week.

Ludger Dionne, Liberal M.P.
for Beauce, received permission
from the Canadian government
to go to Europe to pick out 100
Polish girls to work in the
Dionne Spinning Mills at St.
George, Quebec. This week the
girls arrived.

They will work 44 hours a
week and will receive 25 cents
an hour or \$11 a week for the
first month, 30 cents an hour or
\$13.20 a week from then on.
They will pay back to Mr.
Dionne 25% of their wages
until their airplane transpor-
tation from Europe is paid.

We are doing these girls an
injustice by bringing them to
Canada, where the cost of living
is high, to work for less than
\$13.00 weekly in an industry
notorious for sweat shop con-
ditions.

Secondly, what of unemploy-
ed Canadian women? Other em-
ployers have voiced a desire to
go to Europe also for cheap
labor. If this desire is followed
through it will affect the em-
ployment picture.

Thirdly, the very, very low
wages will have a depressing
effect on the wages of all work-
ing women—and men—in Can-
ada.

Fourthly, the selection of im-
migrants should be in the hands
of parliament rather than those
of private individuals looking
for cheap labor.

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PERSONAL STUFF Board Confirms

(Continued from page 1)

down upon from The Mountain which houses a bigger concentration of millionaires than any other spot in Canada. The story is about working class people. You might call it a sordid book if it were not for its inspired writing. It is doubtful if human character has ever been delineated more vividly than in Miss Roy's book. Rose Anna, the mother, is the bearer of eleven children in the smoke and grime, and poverty of the slum homes in which she has spent her married life. Her dogged courage, her burning love for her undernourished children, her struggle to make a home under tragically depressing circumstances, are portrayed in outlines so painstakingly drawn as to excite admiration for the writer and feeling for the character created by her pen. Azarius, the shiftless father, who regards his failures as existing in the army, chiefly to bring security to his family, but partly out of sentimental nostalgia for France, is equally vividly drawn.

* * *

Central character in the book is the eldest daughter, Florentine. Pretty, possessing a longing for something better than she sees from her poor home or from behind the lunch counter in the five and ten, the girl around which much of the story is woven is made to appear very real to the reader. Her weaknesses, her scheming, her irritable unpleasantness, even her wrong-doing is excused in the reader's mind in the writer of sympathy which her plight excites. The young men in the book are also sharply portrayed—Jean, selfishly ambitious, with a ruthless disregard of everything and everyone in his climb out of poverty; Emmanuel, kind, good and a little confused about the world in which he lives; Alphonse, brought up in a hut on the city dump, bitter, unsocial. All of the characters in "The Tin Flute" are very live people.

* * *

Miss Roy is no pamphleteer. There is no "message" in her book. It needlessly tells the story of poverty in a Canadian city in a way that must arrest the thought of any civic-minded citizen. In 1941, which was not one of our poorest years, Canadian census figures show that there were 65.5% of the male heads of urban families in this country who received an income of less than \$1500. Three hundred and twenty-four thousand Canadian city families in that year had incomes of less than \$1,000, and well over two hundred thousand male heads of urban families received less than \$750. A family doesn't live a year in a Canadian city on \$750. It puts in a miserable existence, in want and the fear of want. It is about these people in one of the slum quarters of Montreal that Miss Roy writes. Don't be afraid of the sordidness of her tale. It is relieved in many places by nobleness in the midst of poverty and grime. It is a truly Canadian novel, even if it hasn't any red-coated mounted police in it.

(Continued From Page Seven)

with only one member absent. Mr. Morrison was present with legal counsel and spoke to the board for two hours in addition to other comments and questioning.

Unanimous Decision

The Board's action was unanimous, except for the vote of S. L. Jordy who has been associated with Mr. Morrison throughout the dispute between the Calgary member and the provincial organization. Mr. Jordy later turned in his membership card when he was asked to declare his position in respect to the unauthorized Calgary group. A statement issued in Calgary to the effect that Mr. Jordy was asked to resign because he had voted against the majority of the board is stated by provincial officials to be untrue.

The only other members included in the provincial board's decision were those who had accepted office in the unauthorized organization or had been candidates for such offices. Decision in respect to others will be taken only after notification to the provincial office of their intention.

Confidence in Cook

The Board gave an unanimous vote of confidence to President J. E. Cook and the executive committee and approved their actions in handling the Calgary dispute.

Previously arranged plans for the setting up of an official constituency organization in Calgary are proceeding and the date of a constituency convention for the purpose will be announced in a few days.

In a statement issued to the Calgary newspapers, Mr. Morrison claimed that the proceedings of the provincial board were a "farce", that a petition with 550 names had been presented to the board, and that President J. E. Cook had said of the constitution of the C.C.F. that "we don't have to obey that damn thing".

Elmer E. Roper, Provincial Leader, when asked to comment on Mr. Morrison's statement, said: "On behalf of the twenty-two members of the board who were present at Saturday's meeting, I deny categorically every one of his statements."

"The meeting was conducted with the utmost fairness, with no decision being made until Mr. Morrison had been given all the time he wanted to present his case. There was no petition presented to the meeting. Mr. Cook did not refer to the constitution in the terms Morrison used. What the president did say was that something in addition to adherence to the letter of a constitution was necessary in our organization; that there was also need of mutual confidence and decency in relations between people working together in a movement. It was the lack of these in Mr. Morrison which was chiefly responsible for the Calgary trouble."

Naval Visitor: "So you are on a submarine. What do you do?"

Sailor: "When we want to dive, I run forward and hold her nose."

Protest Slave

(Continued from page 1)

Coldwell's request, "I will make a contract with these girls to refund me their transportation charges at about 25% of what they will earn weekly in my plant. I will pay these girls, when they begin to work, according to the Ordinance No. 5 regulating salaries and conditions of work in textile industries in the province of Quebec."

\$9.60 a Week

Minimum weekly earnings in the province are \$9.60 (20¢ an hour for a 48-hour week), from which \$2.40 will be deducted to pay off the transportation debt. Another \$6.00 weekly is collected for board at the present rate, so that the girls who house Mr. Dionne's female workers. Incidentally, the contract which calls for repayment of the transportation costs—estimated at about \$500 per girl—will effectively bind the refugee from Hitler's horrors to service at Mr. Dionne's mill for years.

Urging that the government order which permitted Dionne to seek cheap labor in German concentration camps was against the statute on Alien Labor, M. J. Coldwell insisted that the bringing in of displaced persons must be done "under proper authorities and proper conditions".

Humphrey Mitchell admitted the contravening of the statute, but pleaded a humanitarian interest in importing the needy refugees. "The Canadian people have some responsibility," he bluffed.

Profitable Air

(Continued from page 1)

Clause 12 provided that in special circumstances, where the government deemed it advisable, exceptions might be made to the general practice of selling railway lines from the control of railway companies.

Under this escape clause, the seven great secondary routes have been left with the CPR—including the routes from Montreal to Quebec City and to Anticosti Island; from Winnipeg to Red Lake and Kenora; from Winnipeg to Flin Flon; from Regina to Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and North Battleford; from Edmonton to Yellowknife and from Vancouver to the North West Territories; from Yellowknife to Peace River and Grande Prairie; and from Yukon to Alaska.

All of these large and growing lines, Mr. Howe told the House, comprise "a stable aviation industry, which is amply self-supporting, and which offers opportunity to the returned man to establish himself in a profitable business."

On the remaining air lines, which presumably CPR didn't want, Mr. Howe says, "They are of a different nature. They require to be operated on skis or on floats."

Let TCA Pioneer

In 1944, Howe spoke freely of the danger in granting a railway company a hold on air transport. He told the House that CPR had refused to take any part in pioneering in the air industry, letting the government build up the main (TCA) route while it was still unprofitable. But when war profits made air transport look more promising, CPR proceeded to buy up the secondary routes and to compete, where it could, with TCA. It was to check this development that, in 1944, Mr. Howe declared, "One year after the end of the European war, transport by air will be entirely separate from surface transportation."

Knowles Protests

Luckily, in his moment of virtuous wrath at the spreading tentacles of monopoly, Mr. Howe remembered to put in an "escape clause" in the Act. By this means, CPR has been allowed to get away with its new bid for power and profit in the air.

(CPR has a controlling interest in the huge Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.)

Said Knowles, in protest, "I

contend that this whole question of our air service particularly in relation to the development of the great new frontier in the north of this country, is an extremely important one. I contend that what is involved in it is not just a matter of the relations between private air lines and the publicly-owned system, but there is involved the whole question of whether or not we are to develop our northland in an integrated and responsible way."

Demand for Good

(Continued from page 1)

olson said, "At least one third of the people of Canada simply have no chance of getting housing under the present government. I present on our statute books... Where a family cannot own a house of good quality, it is the duty of the state to bridge the gap by a rental subsidy." Slum clearance and town planning were also emphasized by Mr. Nicholson as essential features of a good housing program while he urged that "a stable level of construction throughout the years immediately ahead is one of the most necessary factors in ensuring steady employment."

Interesting Remarks

Government amendments to the bill, extending the amortization period and permitting construction of duplex houses under the bill, got approval from Progressive Conservatives like Harold Timmins (Parkdale) who stated, "These amendments make it easier for builders to do not know of a single builder or a single person who wants a house who has been unable to get a house built by reason of not being able to finance a loan."

The minister considered these very "interesting remarks," which confirmed his belief that "cheap and plentiful money has been made available for house building." Mr. Howe said, "If subsidized state housing ultimately proves to be the solution—and I have said myself that it may be unfortunate if that must be the solution—then the initiative must be taken by the local authorities, by the provinces and the cities."

A different view of the "cheap financing" from the government's N.H.A. scheme was taken in the debate by Wm. Irvine (C.C.F., Cariboo). He estimated that a house for a family of five would cost \$8,000, and, under the present set-up, the loan from the government plus taxes and insurance on the building would amount to a monthly payment of \$66.42, over the thirty year period.

"That is a figure far beyond the limitations of the financial ability of the average working man in this country," Mr. Irvine insisted.

A Costly Lesson

Housing Enterprises, Ltd., the insurance companies' housing venture undertaken at the urging of the federal government, was described by Fred Zaplinsky (C.C.F., Dauphin) as "a costly lesson—and one big fizzle." Housing Enterprises have abandoned various "low-rental" (\$60-\$70 a month) projects in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal as "unprofitable." Zaplinsky declared that if the same government funds and concessions had been given to municipal public housing projects instead, low rental houses would now be available.

Not Happy About It

Even Mr. Howe admitted that "the government has never been very happy" about Housing Enterprises Ltd. He described this experiment in free enterprise housing, which the government had chosen in preference to a public housing scheme, and which is now coming to a sorry end:

"The insurance companies had for years been bringing pressure on the government to get government construction. It was claimed that this was a field which should be left to private enterprise. The government has always countered with the answer, 'If that is your field, why not take some direct part in it?' Housing Enterprises was started as a private venture with the support of the federal gov-

ernment and by invitation of the federal government. The results have been becoming less and less satisfactory. Rentals that looked reasonably favourable in the early stages became higher than could be regarded as favorable in the later stages. When the decision was made by the insurance companies that activity in this field should be ended, the government had no objection."

Confession seemed to be good for the soul. Yet Mr. Howe was inflexible as ever in his objection to the C.C.F. plan for subsidized government-built houses. It would be "unfortunate" if that proved to be the solution, as some one else would have to start it, not he.

JACK THOMAS IS CCYM HEAD IN B.C.

VICTORIA—"The C.C.F. is very much aware of the need for our youth organization which is from the ranks of the CCYM that the future workers and leaders of the C.C.F. will come," said Mrs. May Campbell, C.C.F. provincial executive member, in welcoming delegates to the third annual convention of the B.C. section, CCYM, in W o o d s w o r t h

Hall, Victoria.

Guest speakers at the open meeting were Frank J. McKenzie, C.C.F. provincial secretary and Mrs. Joan Dawson, chairman of the Victoria-Oak Bay C.C.F. Organizing Committee.

Four speakers from the senior movement gave talks on organization, education, publicity, social and cultural activities.

Jack Thomas, Point Grey, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Winner of the CCYM provincial oratory contest was Tom Elder, of Victoria, who defeated Marie Gartshore, Point Grey, as runner-up.

Teachers running for municipal office should not be discriminated against, declared a resolution passed by the delegates. Another resolution condemned all those who persecute other citizens who are of different religious beliefs. The convention went on record as favoring the legalization of lotteries and raffles for charitable institutions until such time as the government is willing to accept its responsibilities to the population in that connection. Resolutions urging government ownership and control of the brewing industry and also of both national railways were endorsed.

OTTAWA POLICE USE BATONS ON UNION PICKETS

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA)—Union pickets and police clashed this week in the very shadow of Parliament Hill, when Ottawa constabulary forced union lines back to let a skeleton working shift into the strike-bound Ottawa Car and Aircraft plant here.

The injunction, bitterly disputed court weapon, has been used in this capital city industrial dispute, along with police batons and a great show of blue-uniformed strength. Almost the whole city force was out to let scab workers into the plant. An elderly woman was struck on the head, drawing the man's club in a skirmish, while union men suffered blows which sent two of them to the hospital for treatment.

Wage increases and the check-off are demanded for the 200 factory workers at Ottawa Car and Local 641, U.A.W. The company has refused to bargain with the union since the expiration of their contract over a year ago. A report from a conciliation board, granting minor wage demands, was accepted by the management and rejected by the union, causing off the strike action which began in February.

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